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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Records the Administration Report of the Co-operative Department for the year 1945-46.

READ—

Letter No. 6350, dated 24th December 1946, from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies forwarding the report on the working of the Co-operative Societies in Mysore during 1945-46.

ORDER NO. A. F. 4597-756—C. S. 39-43-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 13TH FEBRUARY 1947.

Recorded.

Mr. M. D. Venkate Urs, B.A., was in charge of the department during the year except for certain short periods in September and November, December 1945 and January and February 1946 when he was on leave, and during his absence Mr. S. Muninanjappa, B.A., B.L., Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, was in additional charge of the duties of the Registrar. Two new Divisional Offices of Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies, one at Mandya and the other at Chikmagalur, were sanctioned in Government Order No. A. F. 1966-7—C. S. 59-43-8, dated 18th October 1945, bringing the total number of Divisions to 10 as against 8 in the previous year.

The number of societies of all classes at the close of the year was 2,526 (2,500). Eighty-six societies were registered and the registration of 60 societies was cancelled, so that the net increase in the number of societies during the year was 26 (93). The progress achieved by the societies during the year is reflected in the increase in their membership, working capital, deposits, and reserve fund. They had a total membership of 226,595 (212,534), with a share capital of Rs. 75,80,679 (Rs. 69,84,516) and a total working capital of Rs. 363,88,094 (Rs. 312,05,879), including deposits amounting to Rs. 169,09,315 (Rs. 156,97,453), and the reserve fund built up by them amounted to Rs. 43,84,350 (Rs. 42,91,405). The profits earned by the societies, however, decreased from Rs. 8,94,582 in 1944-45 to Rs. 8,70,322 in the year under report. The decrease in net profits of the agricultural and non-agricultural societies is attributed to the fact that many of the societies ceased to deal in the purchase and sale of food-stuffs and that the loan transactions also decreased considerably.

Central Institutions.—There were four Central Banks at the end of the year. As in previous years, the Apex Bank continued to be the sole agency for the grant of short and intermediate term credits to the affiliated Primary Societies and for the financing of all House-Building Societies in the State. The working of this Bank showed improvement under almost all heads. There was a noticeable improvement as regards loans outstanding against the members and the recoveries during the year.

Primary Societies—Agricultural.—The number of these societies was 1,803 (1,763) excluding 75 Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies, with a total membership of 89,412 (81,429) and a total working capital of Rs. 53,72,722 (Rs. 49,66,620). Of these societies, 1,664 were ordinary credit societies, 27 agricultural supply societies, 46 marketing societies, 28 grain banks and 38 miscellaneous societies. Of the marketing societies, again, the Malnad Areca Marketing Society, Ltd., Shimoga, the Achanahalli Cardamom Co-operative Society Unlimited, Sakleshpur, the Arsikere Coconut and Copra Marketing Society, Ltd., Arsikere, the Sakleshpur Bee-keepers Co-operative Society, Ltd., Sakleshpur, the Arsikere Cotton Marketing Co-operative Society, Arsikere, and the Ganjam Fig Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Seringapatam, deserve special mention for their good work. The working of the Grain Banks is reported to be not satisfactory owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions and the passing of the Grains Procurement Order by Government.

Non-Agricultural Societies.—The total number of these societies at the end of the year was 643 (657) including 416 credit institutions, 151 consumers societies, 47 weavers' societies and other industrial societies and 7 miscellaneous types of institutions. They had a total membership of Rs. 1,22,420 (1,17,128) and a total working capital of Rs. 217,04,542 (Rs.194,46,008). Besides the consumers societies, as many as 430 ordinary credit societies, both in urban and rural areas, undertook the distribution of controlled articles and food grains. The Departments of Food and Civil Supplies have recognised these societies as suitable agencies for the distribution of consumers goods to the public. The appreciation by the public of the services rendered by these institutions, as evidenced by the incessant demand for membership in the well-established consumers societies and for more

societies of this type even in the rural areas, is a hopeful augury for the expansion and development of distributive co-operation.

The Employees' Societies, numbering 200, also did good work in this direction. Of the Depressed Class Societies, the Chickkanahalli Cobblers' Co-operative Society, the Doddasiddavvanahally and Sondekola Adikarnataka Societies have registered good progress during the year. Some of these societies deputed their members to the Bangalore Industrial Schools for training in the manufacture of leather goods. The improvement of this class of societies, to absorb all skilled workers, is engaging the attention of the department.

Land Mortgage Scheme.—Besides the Mysore Central Co-operavive Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., 75 Primary Land Mortgage Societies were functioning at the close of the year in 72 taluks and 3 sub-taluks and a portion of a taluk. Both the Land Mortgage Bank and the Land Mortgage Societies have worked satisfactorily in spite of adverse conditions. Since its inception, the Bank has sanctioned long-term loans amounting to Rs. 35,76,672 in 3,205 cases; and the amount actually disbursed in 3,099 cases amounted to Rs. 34,25,057.

Co-operation in Malnad.—There were 443 (436) societies, including 17 Land Mortgage Societies, functioning in the Malnad. They had a total membership of 35,712 (35,110), with share capital, deposits, and working capital amounting to Rs. 9,88,708 (9,33,389); Rs. 10,75,356 (9,44,056); and Rs. 49,57,944 (39,43,526) respectively. The reserve fund of all the societies amounted to Rs. 6,30,780 (5,91,269) and they earned a net profit of Rs. 1,73,527 (1,58,292) during the year.

Disputes and Litigation.—The disposal of disputes during the year formed 80·1 per cent as against 77·7 per cent in the previous year. In spite of the special staff sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner for the execution of the co-operative decrees in certain taluks, there were 6,105 decrees pending execution at the end of the year. Government consider that the number is still large and hope that more vigorous steps will be taken by the Co-operative and Revenue Departments to reduce this pendency appreciably during the current year.

Small Savings Scheme.—This scheme was introduced in August 1944, and a Special Officer of the grade of Assistant Registrar was sanctioned to assist the Registrar in the work connected with the scheme. It is satisfactory to note that the scheme has proved quite a success as evidenced by the purchases of National Savings Certificates to the value of Rs. 28,16,055 up to the end of June 1946. The scheme is reported to be gradually becoming popular and the Registrar is requested to continue to devote special attention to making it more popular particularly among the rural folk.

Cost of Administration.—The expenditure on the working of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,76,671. The societies have also spent a sum of Rs. 7,32,464 on management charges.

The working of the department during the year was on the whole satisfactory.

Government note with satisfaction that the Co-operative Movement is steadily gaining ground in the State both in rural and urban areas and that the department has been working out a number of development schemes calculated to enhance its popularity and extend its sphere of influence and usefulness.

MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *Gen. Secy.*

COMMUNIQUE

BANGALORE,
Dated 17th February 1947.

With a view to ascertain the opinion of all sections of His Highness' subjects on the question of constitutional progress in the State and to formulate proposals for submission to His Highness for consideration as enjoined in His Highness' gracious message published in the *Mysore Gazette* Extraordinary, dated 9th January 1947, the public of Mysore are hereby requested to send their views in the matter of Constitutional Reform.

All help, advice and co-operation on the part of the public in this behalf will be very much valued.

While not seeking to confine the scope of the memoranda embodying their views, suggestions are invited on some or all of the following matters :—

(1) Uni-cameral or Bi-cameral legislature.
(2) The place and function of the Representative Assembly if the legislature is :
  (*a*) Uni-cameral.
  (*b*) Bi-cameral.
(3) Composition of the Legislature.
(4) Franchise.
(5) Method of election.
(6) Representation of minorities.
(7) Functional representation.
(8) Nature of the Executive and the relation between the Executive and the Legislature.
(9) Safeguards.

It will be appreciated if such memoranda are received by the Reforms Officer in Mysore, Bangalore, before the 31st March 1947.

A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR,
Dewan of Mysore.

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